

have from the President today does not, I repeat, does not, balance the budget in 7 years. That makes it unacceptable.

Let me put this another way. In the 7th year of the President's proposal, he proposes that we spend \$106 billion more of the taxpayers' money and he proposes that we collect \$36 billion more from the taxpayers of this country. So he proposes that we spend \$106 billion more in the 7th year, and he proposes we collect \$36 billion more in taxes. That leaves us \$70 billion over in the 7th year.

Let me just finish, because this gets much better. The Republican plan that is currently on the table, the Republican plan on the table today, proposes that we spend \$11.948 trillion of the American people's money. That is to say, \$46,000 over the next 7 years for every man, woman and child in the United States of America, \$46,000 per person. The President wants to spend \$400 billion more than that.

I have a problem with that, because back in my district, they think \$46,000 a person is enough spending.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NEUMANN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy. I would just note that the CBO numbers show that the Republican budget, the deficit goes back up in the years 2003, 2004, and 2005. Would the gentleman be willing, if I might finish, given his passion for balancing the budget, which I respect, to say if that happens, we should reduce some of the deep tax cuts in that budget so that we can balance the budget?

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, it is very important to look very seriously at the budget proposal we put out of our office earlier this year. We put forth a plan that balanced the budget, we had 5 years, but, OK, let us do it in 7 years as we have all agreed to in this House. After the 7th year, we would allow spending to increase at a rate 1 percent slower than the rate of new growth.

We need to go back to the plan as proposed in our budget proposal out of my office earlier this year, because what that will do is require that we start building a surplus so we can start paying down this debt, so we can give this Nation to our children without this huge debt. When you start talking beyond 7 years, the reality is we do not have much of an opportunity to work out those numbers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NEUMANN] has expired.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed for one additional minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would advise Members that the time has been allocated.

MEANS OF CALCULATING BUDGET NUMBERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGETT] is recognized during morning business for 2 minutes.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I guess the question I have this morning is when will our Republican friends propose a balanced budget? Yes, that is right, when will they propose a budget that is in true balance?

You see, they think that a balanced budget can be balanced using a calculator; that is the only tool that you need to see whether the numbers add up, whether you can add, subtract, divide, and multiply them. But a budget is more than a collection of numbers. It is a statement of a country's priorities, and not everything in that budget can be measured with mathematical accuracy.

How do you measure in mathematics what it costs to deny one young child the opportunity to participate in Head Start, to get all the education that he or she needs in order to be a productive member of this society and share in the American dream?

How do you measure with a calculator what it means to a family to be ripped asunder when suddenly they have the burden of having to care for a senior who has to be placed in a nursing home, and, under this Republican plan, you reach down and dip into the resources of the middle-class family that is already struggling to make ends meet to pay for that senior who has to be provided nursing home care?

How do you measure with mathematical accuracy the burden on the senior who has to choose between health care and being able to eat?

Those are the questions that have to be raised when you look at balancing the budget. Yes, it is an important objective to be sure the mathematics balance, but it is critical that any balanced budget have true balance. And that is what this is all about, because our Republican friends think as long as you take from those who are on Medicare and give to those corporations more tax breaks, do not ask the corporations to sacrifice, do not ask the wealthy to sacrifice, just ask the young children, just ask those who want clean air and clean water, just ask our seniors to sacrifice, put all the burden on one side, that is not a balanced budget.

I say it is time for our Republican friends to come forward with the first balanced budget, because all the ones they have given us up to now may add up in the numbers, but they do not add up when it comes to the future of America.

FACTS ON THE BALANCED BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May

12, 1995, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EWING] is recognized during morning business for 3 minutes.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I come here today to talk about the balanced budget and to talk about some things that may be educational to people who watch this.

First of all, I think the attacks on the majority fail to recognize the total picture. If you follow the rhetoric that you hear in attacking the Republican majority in their effort to balance the budget, if you follow their line of reasoning, we could never balance the budget so long as there was one individual out there who may not be served to the same extent that some think they should.

You ask the American people how they feel on these different issues, and we all know that it depends on how you ask the question. But the one thing that we are aware of and that has come through loud and clear is that when you ask the question "should we balance the budget," the American people say yes.

Yes, we will have to make choices. Yes, we will have to rearrange how we do business. Otherwise, some day the house of cards will come tumbling down.

It has been 30 years almost since the Federal budget was balanced, and the new Republican Congress has the opportunity to make this happen, with some support from the minority side. They say they want a balanced budget. Let us see some support from them to get that done. Or, if we fail, I think the American people will say "business as usual." We will not revisit any of the hard decisions between now and the next two decades if we fail this time.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, there is an article in the morning paper which I think was very interesting and might be very interesting to all of us and to the viewers at home. There are two categories of Government spending. One, where we purchase things for use by Government; and the other is transfer payments, and that is where we take from the middle-class family and transfer it, transfer it to somebody else, because they are not working or do not work or cannot work. And you have to address that problem, because it is now almost 20 percent of the Federal income that goes to transfer payments, and it is growing at an enormous rate.

So the discussion about the budget just is not crunching a few numbers and the President giving here and the Congress giving there. It is about how we do government and how we spend the money.

□ 0930

REPUBLICANS SHUT DOWN GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THEY CANNOT GET THEIR OWN WAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May